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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/691,886

10/23/2003

Timothy P. McKee

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EXAMINER

STACE, BRENT S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2161

DATE MAILED: 09/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/691,886

Applicant(s)

MCKEE ET AL.

Examiner

Brent S. Stace

Art Unit

2161

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 October 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. This communication is responsive to the amendment filed June 13th, 2006. Claims 1-41 are pending. In the amendment filed June 13th, 2006, Claims 1, 9, 16, 30, 35, and 41 are amended, and Claims 1, 30, and 41 are independent. The examiner acknowledges that no new matter was introduced and the claims are supported by the specification. This action is made FINAL.

Response to Arguments

2. Some of the Applicant's arguments filed June 13th, 2006 with respect to claims 1-41 have been considered but are not persuasive. Other arguments with respect to claims 1-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection (See below).

3. As to the applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 1 and 41 for the prior art(s) allegedly not teaching "the display properties in these files (.DS_Store and plist) relate to the presentation of windows, not the display of the files themselves," the examiner respectfully disagrees. MacOSXHints, paragraph 6 teaches, as cited, that the icon locations are saved. Icon locations are display properties relating to the display of the files themselves.

4. As to the applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 1 and 41 for the prior art(s) allegedly not teaching "taking display information stored in a file and using this

information to present that particular file," the examiner agrees with the applicant, however, new grounds of rejection apply below as necessitated by the applicant's amendments and these arguments are now moot.

5. As to the applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 1 and 41 for the prior art(s) allegedly not teaching "a shell that presents such an item with a decoration view defined by metadata contained in said item," the examiner respectfully disagrees. MacOSXHints teaches windows that display at least an item that have decoration view defined by metadata contained in the .DS_Store file. This can be seen in MacOSXHints, paragraphs 1, 3-4, 6, 8, 10, and 12.

6. As to the applicant's arguments with respect to Claim 30 for the prior art(s) allegedly not teaching "utilizing said metadata contained in a requested item to define one or more item decoration views for said requested item," the examiner agrees with the applicant, however, new grounds of rejection apply below as necessitated by the applicant's amendments and these arguments are now moot.

7. As to the applicant's arguments with respect to Claim 30 for the prior art(s) allegedly not teaching "using metadata contained in an item to define a view for presenting that particular item," the examiner agrees with the applicant, however, new grounds of rejection apply below as necessitated by the applicant's amendments and these arguments are now moot. MacOSXHints, paragraph 6 teaches, as cited, that the icon locations are saved. Icon locations are display properties relating to the display of the files themselves. With the new grounds of rejection below that are related to this rejection, the file that maintains the metadata (.DS_Store) and defines a view (such as

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icon locations) becomes visible, so its location becomes modifiable to a user. Since MacOSXHints teaches that the .DS_Store file stores icon locations, the .DS_Store file also stores it's own icon location. Therefore, the new grounds of rejection now meet this limitation.

8. The other claims argued merely because of a dependency on a previously argued claim(s) in the arguments presented to the examiner, filed June 13th, 2006, are moot in view of the examiner's interpretation of the claims and art and are still considered rejected based on their respective rejections from the first Office action (parts of recited again below).

Response to Amendment

Prior Art

9. The examiner would like to note that the prior art of record and used in the rejections below, MacOSXHints (<http://www.macosxhints.com/article.php?story=20030305025744788>) and MacOSXHints2 (<http://www.macosxhints.com/article.php?story=20030409015020645>), were published less than a year prior to the filing date of the present application making them prior art under 35 USC § 102(a). However, these references refer solely to an operating system's behavior where the operating system's release date is a 35 USC § 102(b) date.

Information Disclosure Statement

10. The information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Specification

11. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Drawings

12. In light of the applicant's respective arguments or respective amendments, a previous drawing objection to the drawings has been withdrawn, however, more objections are warranted below.

13. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Fig. 3, detail 316. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The

objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

14. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4) because several reference characters have been used to designate different items in at least Fig. 3. Applicant's attention is directed toward reference characters 340, 342, and 344 all individually representing different aspects with the same respective reference characters. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

15. Since the lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors, Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the drawings. For example, the drawings should be carefully checked to ensure that all reference numerals are described in the specification, that no one reference numeral describes two separate drawing elements, or that the specification contains no reference to numerals not in the drawings.

Claim Objections

16. In light of the applicant's respective arguments or respective amendments, all previous claim objections to the claims have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

17. In light of the applicant's respective arguments or respective amendments, the previous 35 USC § 101 claim rejection to Claim 41 has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

18. In light of the applicant's respective arguments or respective amendments, the previous 35 USC § 102(a) claim rejections have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

20. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

21. Claims 1-18, 30-35, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacOSXHints

(<http://www.macoshints.com/article.php?story=20030305025744788>) in view of "Mac OS X Disaster Relief: Troubleshooting Techniques to Help Fix It Yourself" (Landau).

For **Claim 1**, MacOSXHints teaches: "A computer system for presenting a plurality of items of multiple types to a user, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 3] the system comprising:

- a universal data store containing said plurality of items stored in accordance with a universal data schema, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 3 with MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8] wherein at least a portion of the items contain metadata defining an item decoration view; [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8] and
- a shell for presenting said plurality of items in the universal data store to a user, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 1] and further configured to present the items without said corresponding metadata to the user in accordance with a default display view" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 8 with MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 10 and 12].

MacOSXHints discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach:

- “wherein the shell is configured to present an item containing said metadata to the user with said item decoration view defined by said metadata contained in said item.”

With respect to Claim 1, an analogous art, Landau, teaches:

- “wherein the shell is configured to present an item containing said metadata to the user with said item decoration view defined by said metadata contained in said item” [Landau, p. 4, everything below Fig. 6.43].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Landau and MacOSXHints before him/her to combine Landau with MacOSXHints because both inventions are directed towards storing and viewing files on file systems.

Landau's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with MacOSXHints's invention because both inventions use Mac OS X. MacOSXHints discloses Mac OS X's handling of metadata display information comprising a .DS_Store file, windows, icons, and display properties. However, MacOSXHints does not expressly disclose that shell also presents the item that contains metadata to the user with the item decoration view. Landau discloses TinkerTool and a manual operation comprising viewing invisible files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Landau and MacOSXHints before him/her to take the viewing of invisible files from Landau and install it into the invention of MacOSXHints, thereby offering the obvious advantage of showing all system files to the user so that

the user may be more informed on all the items the system uses and all the items that are present in a given area.

In this combination, since invisible files are made visible, a user can move them around like normal icons also in a window area. Since icon locations are saved, the locations of the .DS_Store files would also be saved.

Claim 2 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said universal data schema includes one or more declared properties" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 3 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 2, wherein each of said plurality of items includes declarations associated with said one or more declared properties" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 4 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 2, wherein said shell utilizes said one or more declared properties to present the items without said corresponding metadata in accordance with said default display view" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 8 with MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 10 and 12].

Claim 5 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said metadata includes item decoration data" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 6 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 5, wherein said item decoration data identifies a subset of

said metadata containing high value data" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8 with MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 10-12].

Claim 7 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 6, wherein said high value data is associated with information to be displayed to a user" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8 with MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 10-12].

Claim 8 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 5, wherein said item decoration data includes data indicating a format aspect associated with presentment of said metadata to a user" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 9 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 8, wherein said format aspect is selected from the group consisting of data formatting, sort order, icon formatting, and associated controls" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 10 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 8, wherein said format aspect includes one or more verbs, said verbs being associated with operations to be performed on selected items" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 6 with MacOSXHints page 3, paragraphs 12-14].

Claim 11 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 10, wherein said operations are performed by one or more applications launched to perform said verbs with respect to said selected items"

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[MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8 with MacOSXHints page 3, paragraphs 12-14].

Claim 12 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said shell is further configured to present a set of items selected from said plurality of items according to a shell decoration view"

[MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 1 with MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 13 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 12, wherein said set of items includes one or more items having metadata stored in accordance with a first item decoration schema and further includes one or more items having metadata stored in accordance with a second item decoration schema" [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-14].

Claim 14 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 12, wherein said shell decoration view includes one or more display aspects appropriate for displaying each of said set of items to a user"

[MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 15 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 14, wherein each of said set of items include a common characteristic" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 16 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 15, wherein said common characteristic is selected from the group consisting of document file, image file, audio file, and video file" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 17 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 12, wherein said one or more of said set of items are associated with an item decoration view that conflicts with said shell decoration view" [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-14].

Claim 18 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 12, wherein said shell is further configured to present one or more of said set of items with decorative elements associated with an item decoration view and wherein said decorative elements do not conflict with said shell decoration view" [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-14].

For **Claim 30**, MacOSXHints teaches: "A computer implemented method for presenting a plurality of items stored in a universal data store to a user, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 3 with MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8] the method comprising:

- accessing said universal data store in response to a request to present one or more of said plurality of items to the user, [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-14] wherein said plurality of items are stored in accordance with a universal data schema, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 3 with MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8] and wherein at least a portion of said plurality of items contain metadata stored in accordance with an item decoration schema; [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8] and
- presenting said one or more requested items to the user, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 1] and wherein a requested item without said corresponding

metadata is presented in accordance with a default display view" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 8 with MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 10 and 12].

MacOSXHints discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach:

- "for at least a portion of said one or more requested items, utilizing said metadata contained in a requested item to define one or more item decoration views for said requested item;
- wherein at least a portion of said one or more requested items with said corresponding metadata are presented with at least one of said one or more item decoration views."

With respect to Claim 30, an analogous art, Landau, teaches:

- "for at least a portion of said one or more requested items, utilizing said metadata contained in a requested item to define one or more item decoration views for said requested item; [Landau, p. 4, everything below Fig. 6.43]
- wherein at least a portion of said one or more requested items with said corresponding metadata are presented with at least one of said one or more item decoration views" [Landau, p. 4, everything below Fig. 6.43].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Landau and MacOSXHints before him/her to combine Landau with MacOSXHints because both inventions are directed towards storing and viewing files on file systems.

Landau's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with MacOSXHints's invention because both inventions use Mac OS X. MacOSXHints

discloses Mac OS X's handling of metadata display information comprising a .DS_Store file, windows, icons, and display properties. However, MacOSXHints does not expressly disclose that what is presented is also the item that contains metadata to the user with the item decoration view. Landau discloses TinkerTool and a manual operation comprising viewing invisible files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Landau and MacOSXHints before him/her to take the viewing of invisible files from Landau and install it into the invention of MacOSXHints, thereby offering the obvious advantage of showing all system files to the user so that the user may be more informed on all the items the system uses and all the items that are present in a given area.

In this combination, since invisible files are made visible, a user can move them around like normal icons also in a window area. Since icon locations are saved, the locations of the .DS_Store files would also be saved.

Claim 31 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The method of Claim 30, wherein said metadata includes data indicating one or more decorative aspects associated with presentment of said metadata to a user" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 32 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The method of Claim 31, wherein presenting a requested item with said corresponding metadata includes presenting said metadata according to one or more of said decorative aspects" [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-14].

Claim 33 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The method of Claim 31, wherein said method further comprises presenting a set of items according to a shell decoration view, wherein said set of items includes one or more items having metadata stored in accordance with a first item decoration schema and further includes one or more items having metadata stored in accordance with a second item decoration schema" [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-14].

Claim 34 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The method of Claim 33, wherein said shell decoration view includes one or more display aspects appropriate for displaying each of said set of items to a user" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 35 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) as follows: "The method of Claim 33, wherein presenting said set of items according to a shell decoration view includes presenting items having item decoration schema which conflicts with said shell decoration view according to said shell decoration view" [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-14].

For **Claim 41**, MacOSXHints teaches: "A shell embodied on one or more computer-readable media and executing on a computer for presenting a plurality of items stored in a universal data store to a user, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 3] the shell comprising:

- a data store interaction component which retrieves metadata contained within one or more of said plurality of items in response to a request to present the one or more items to the user, [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-

14] wherein said plurality of items are stored in accordance with a universal data schema, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 3 with MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8] and wherein at least a portion of said plurality of items contain said metadata defining an item decoration view; [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8] and

- a display presentation component which utilizes said retrieved metadata to present a display view of at least a portion of said one or more requested items, [MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 1] and further configured to present a requested item without said corresponding metadata in accordance with a default display view" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 8 with MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 10 and 12].

MacOSXHints discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach:

- "wherein said display presentation component is configured to present a requested item containing said metadata to the user with said item decoration view defined by said metadata contained in said requested item."

With respect to Claim 41, an analogous art, Landau, teaches:

- "wherein said display presentation component is configured to present a requested item containing said metadata to the user with said item decoration view defined by said metadata contained in said requested item" [[Landau, p. 4, everything below Fig. 6.43]].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Landau and MacOSXHints before him/her to combine

Landau with MacOSXHints because both inventions are directed towards storing and viewing files on file systems.

Landau's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with MacOSXHints's invention because both inventions use Mac OS X. MacOSXHints discloses Mac OS X's handling of metadata display information comprising a .DS_Store file, windows, icons, and display properties. However, MacOSXHints does not expressly disclose that what is presented is also the item that contains metadata to the user with the item decoration view. Landau discloses TinkerTool and a manual operation comprising viewing invisible files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Landau and MacOSXHints before him/her to take the viewing of invisible files from Landau and install it into the invention of MacOSXHints, thereby offering the obvious advantage of showing all system files to the user so that the user may be more informed on all the items the system uses and all the items that are present in a given area.

In this combination, since invisible files are made visible, a user can move them around like normal icons also in a window area. Since icon locations are saved, the locations of the .DS_Store files would also be saved.

22. Claims 19-23, 25-29, 36, 37, 39, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacOSXHints

(<http://www.macosxhints.com/article.php?story=20030305025744788>) in view of "Mac

OS X Disaster Relief: Troubleshooting Techniques to Help Fix It Yourself" (Landau), further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,937,406 (Balabine et al.).

For **Claim 19**, MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) teaches: "The computer system of Claim 1."

MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach: "...wherein said shell is further configured to present items selected from said plurality of items according to an explorer display view."

With respect to Claim 19, an analogous art, Balabine, teaches: "...wherein said shell is further configured to present items selected from said plurality of items according to an explorer display view" [Balabine, Figs. 5A-5C].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine Balabine with MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) because both inventions are directed towards storing and viewing files on file systems.

Balabine's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau)'s invention because both inventions use file systems on computers. MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) discloses Mac OS X's handling of metadata display information comprising a .DS_Store file, windows, icons, and display properties, however MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) does not expressly disclose an explorer display view. Balabine discloses a file system interface to a database comprising an explorer display view.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the explorer display view from Balabine and install it into the computer

system of MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau), thereby offering the obvious advantage of offering the user a choice in display view interfaces.

Claim 20 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 19, wherein said explorer display view includes one or more decorative properties" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 6 with MacOSXHints, page 3, paragraphs 11-13 with Balabine, Figs. 5A-5C].

Claim 21 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 19, wherein said explorer display view includes one or more shell display views, and wherein one of said shell display views is utilized to display a set of explorer items" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 6 with MacOSXHints, page 3, paragraphs 11-13 with Balabine, Figs. 5A-5C].

Claim 22 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 21, wherein said shell display view includes one or more display aspects appropriate for displaying each of said set of explorer items to a user" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 23 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 22, wherein each of said set of explorer items include a common characteristic" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8].

Claim 25 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 21, wherein said explorer display view is configured to display an explorer item which is not associated with a shell

display view according to an item decoration view" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8 with MacOSXHints, page 3, paragraphs 11-13 with Balabine, Figs. 5A-5C].

Claim 26 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 21, wherein said explorer display view is configured to display an explorer item which is not associated with an item decoration view according to said default display view" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8 with MacOSXHints, page 3, paragraphs 11-13 with Balabine, Figs. 5A-5C].

Claim 27 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 19, wherein said explorer display view includes one or more data queries associated with said explorer display view" [Balabine, col. 5, lines 25-30].

Claim 28 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 19, wherein said explorer display view includes one or more verbs, said verbs being associated with an operation to be performed on a selected explorer item" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 6 with MacOSXHints page 3, paragraphs 12-14].

Claim 29 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The computer system of Claim 28, wherein said operation is performed by an application launched to perform said task with respect to said selected explorer item" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraphs 6 and 8 with MacOSXHints page 3, paragraphs 12-14].

For **Claim 36**, MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) teaches: "The method of Claim 30."

MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach: "...wherein said method further comprises presenting items according to an explorer display view."

With respect to Claim 36, an analogous art, Balabine, teaches: "...wherein said method further comprises presenting items according to an explorer display view" [Balabine, Figs. 5A-5C].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine Balabine with MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) because both inventions are directed towards storing and viewing files on file systems.

Balabine's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau)'s invention because both inventions use file systems on computers. MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) discloses Mac OS X's handling of metadata display information comprising a .DS_Store file, windows, icons, and display properties, however MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau) does not expressly disclose an explorer display view. Balabine discloses a file system interface to a database comprising an explorer display view.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the explorer display view from Balabine and install it into the computer system of MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau), thereby offering the obvious advantage of offering the user a choice in display view interfaces.

Claim 37 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The method of Claim 36, wherein said explorer display view includes one or more decorative properties [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 6 with MacOSXHints, page 3, paragraphs 11-13 with Balabine, Figs. 5A-5C] and one or more shell display views, and wherein one or more of said shell display views are utilized to display a set of explorer items" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 6 with MacOSXHints, page 3, paragraphs 11-13 with Balabine, Figs. 5A-5C].

Claim 39 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The method of Claim 37, wherein an item which cannot be displayed according to a shell display view is presented according to an item decoration view" [MacOSXHints, pages 2-3, paragraphs 6, 8, and 10-14].

Claim 40 can be mapped to MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) as follows: "The method of Claim 36, wherein said explorer display view includes one or more verbs, said verbs being associated with an operation to be performed on a selected explorer item" [MacOSXHints, page 2, paragraph 6 with MacOSXHints page 3, paragraphs 12-14].

23. Claims 24 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacOSXHints

(<http://www.macosxhints.com/article.php?story=20030305025744788>) in view of "Mac OS X Disaster Relief: Troubleshooting Techniques to Help Fix It Yourself" (Landau) in

view of U.S. Patent No. 5,937,406 (Balabine et al.), further in view of MacOSXHints2 (<http://www.macosxhints.com/article.php?story=20030409015020645>).

For **Claim 24**, MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) teaches:
“The computer system of Claim 21.”

MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach: “...wherein said explorer display view is configured to utilize a shell display view not included with an explorer to display an item which cannot be displayed according to said one or more shell display views included with said explorer display view.”

With respect to Claim 24, an analogous art, MacOSXHints2, teaches: “...wherein said explorer display view is configured to utilize a shell display view not included with an explorer to display an item which cannot be displayed according to said one or more shell display views included with said explorer display view” [MacOSXHints2, page 1 with MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 3].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine MacOSXHints2 with MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) because both inventions are directed towards storing and viewing files on file systems.

MacOSXHints2's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine)'s invention because both inventions use file systems on computers. MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) discloses Mac OS X's handling of metadata display information comprising a

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.DS_Store file, windows, icons, and display properties, however MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) does not expressly disclose an explorer display view. MacOSXHints2 discloses changing the finder preference of viewing invisible files comprising a script.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the explorer display view from MacOSXHints2 and install it into the computer system of MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine), thereby offering the obvious advantage of offering the user a choice in display view interfaces.

For **Claim 38**, MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) teaches:
"The method of Claim 37."

MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach: "...wherein an item which cannot be displayed according to said one or more shell display views included with said explorer display view is presented according to a shell display view not included with said explorer display view."

With respect to Claim 38, an analogous art, MacOSXHints2, teaches: "...wherein an item which cannot be displayed according to said one or more shell display views included with said explorer display view is presented according to a shell display view not included with said explorer display view" [MacOSXHints2, page 1 with MacOSXHints, page 1, paragraph 3].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine MacOSXHints2 with MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and

Balabine) because both inventions are directed towards storing and viewing files on file systems.

MacOSXHints2's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine)'s invention because both inventions use file systems on computers. MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) discloses Mac OS X's handling of metadata display information comprising a .DS_Store file, windows, icons, and display properties, however MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine) does not expressly disclose an explorer display view. MacOSXHints2 discloses changing the finder preference of viewing invisible files comprising a script.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to take the explorer display view from MacOSXHints2 and install it into the computer system of MacOSXHints (as modified by Landau and Balabine), thereby offering the obvious advantage of offering the user a choice in display view interfaces.

24. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

25. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is advised that, although not used in the rejections above, prior art cited on the PTO-892 form and not relied upon is considered materially relevant to the applicant's claimed invention and/or portions of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brent S. Stace whose telephone number is 571-272-8372 and fax number is 571-273-8372. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9am-5:30pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey A. Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brent Stace *B.S.*

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